they can be employed in civil services, it is surely a fair argument that they are not wanted for military, and then, why are they not disbanded, and the public money saved, which, upon this shewing, is uselessly expended? That they should be admitted into civil service is as impolitic as it is unjust. It is impolitic, because it admits such a deduction as that we have suggested; it is unjust, because the man who has paid for his own education and supported himself in a sphere of life called professional, finds himself brought into competition with men who have been instructed, clothed, fed, and entirely supported at the public expense, and to which he has consequently contributed his share, and he is at the same time lowered to the rank, in Mr. Chadwick's notable scheme, of a private, or at best that of a serjeant in the Royal Engineers. Again we ask this reporter to carry into his own profession the doctrines he inculcates for reforming the practice of engineers and surveyors. Why should the bar be protected by restrictions, and the public be compelled to pay a counsel hundreds of pounds for conducting a case, when he might frequently obtain for as many shillings as good a head, and as good a speech, and that from a man who received his gifts from nature, and his knowledge from personal application, without being indebted to the public for a penny? If errors are to be found in the present system,—and in what professional practices are they not to be found?—they must be traced to the state of the law, and not be thrown upon the backs of the men who are oppressed rather than benefited by it.

"But, independent of all considerations as to the relative cost of employing military men in public services unconnected with their duties, whatever may be their attainments, we object to the practice, for the reason that it tends to restrict and cramp the energies of the man of science, and to introduce military control over the people. That Britain should have so long retained her high station in science, with so few encouragements from government, is not the least remarkable circumstance in her intellectual history. In other countries, the government has a difficulty in urging the people to scientific improvements, because all the men of science are more or less connected with it; but in this country the people are generally prepared for an intellectual advance before the government is ready to admit that it is desirable, and this because the men of science are in constant communication with, and form an important class of the industrious population. The opportunities of remuneration for their energies are already too few, being entirely restricted to the professions whose interests we represent, and those branches of commerce which depend upon mechanical or chemical investigations. To invade the legitimate employments of these men by a paid military force would destroy the last hope of every man of science who is in any way dependent on his bodily or intellectual labour for his support, and necessarily turn his attention to other pursuits, in which he would probably be more profitably employed for himself and his family, but less so to the country. In withdrawing an opportunity of support from this important class, a fertilizing stream of knowledge most beneficial to a country would be dried up, and the intellectual resources proportionally impoverished.

"Mr. Chadwick has exultingly pointed out the successful operations of the military engineers in the trigonometrical surveys, and, without waiting to shew that it was an improper employment for that body, cost the country a larger sum than if it had been intrusted to civilians, and deprived an equal number of men of the employment and patronage they have a right to expect from the hands of the government, we will give some other facts for comparison than those which Mr. Chadwick has been pleased to suggest. To whom, we would ask, are we indebted for the discovery of those principles upon which the now almost perfect science of geology is founded? William Smith, a surveyor, who belonged to one of the classes so despised by Mr. Chadwick, was the discoverer, not only of the great fundamental fact of the super-position of rocks and their characteristic organic remains, but he was the first to form a scientific classification, and to prepare a geological map of England. By whom have the most important contributions to this science been made? Who discovered and first constructed the steam-engine, and by whom have the subsequent improvements and applications been suggested and put into operation, under all the disadvantages which, in this country, so fearfully impede the progress of science, and prevent its followers from reaping, without a fee to the government for their ingenious thoughts, the recompense of their labours? These, and a thousand other discoveries and improvements,—indeed, we may say, all that have been made in the present century, have been the results of that energy of thought which is common to minds of a high order when they have to struggle with the difficulties which surround them in the effort to gain subsistence, rank, and fame, and so rare when in their earlier career they have been rocked in the arms of indolence, and flattered by the possession of a station and competence for which they have not had the necessity to toil.

"But although we have felt it our duty to defend the surveyors, as a respectable and well-informed body of professional men, against the sweeping imputations of Mr. Chadwick, we are not to be supposed the advocates of that large class of persons to whom the name is sometimes applied, but who are not only ignorant of the first principles of a professional education, but are scarcely able to write their own names. Mr. Chadwick has, for his own purposes, chosen to confound these two classes, and to draw conclusions from the incapabilities of one to the prejudice of the other. It has suited his object to place the surveyor attached to one of the Metropolitan boards upon the same level as a surveyor of roads or pavements in an obscure country parish. The term 'surveyor' is frequently applied to any person who has the superintendence and direction of others in constructive works, and although it conveys the idea of superior knowledge, it by no means points out the employment and responsibility of that class of persons who receive the name in large towns. The duties of the several professions connected with the art of building are much less accurately understood among persons of education living at a distance from the metropolis than might be expected. We have met with men of family and wealth who have supposed architects, till absolutely brought into connection with them, to be a sort of superior builders, and could give no other meaning to the term surveyor than that which they had been taught by their association with the parochial boards of their districts. The misapplication of the name has tended greatly to the detriment of a valuable class of men, and it has been Mr. Chadwick's policy to increase the confusion, and make them responsible for all the stupidity and knavery that are practised under their name. Many of the surveyors, fearing association with the classes to which allusion has been made, have lately called themselves engineers, but even this now honoured term will be gradually debased by the assumption of incompetent and unworthy persons, unless some mode of protection be adopted. In all the three professions, a higher standard of excellence is required, a more rigorous and a sounder education, and a proof of qualification before practice; and Mr. Chadwick will have done us some service without intending it, if his remarks should stimulate us to the accomplishment of these important means of self-protection."

GREENWICH PIER.

We are unable to furnish our readers with any additional information this week beyond the particulars published in our last number. Little has yet been done towards removing the rubbish, and there are no signs of active and immediate exertions for reconstructing the pier. We are credibly informed that this delay is occasioned by the probability of this unfortunate disaster becoming the subject of protracted litigation between the proprietors and the builders of the pier.

Literature.

Archæological Magazine for Bristol and the West of England. London: Cunningham and Mortimer, Weale and Rivingtons; Strong and Davey, Bristol; &c. &c.

Who shall say that this is not the age of architectural advance, with heralds of its presence and progress sounding us at every turn? and this, although rejoicing in a wider title, is one of those works that will necessarily come to be classed as exclusively, or all but exclusively, architectural. So much is required for the architect to know, so comprehensive, in fact, is the philosophy of architecture, that we shall have no man pretending to or wearing the title of an architect legitimately, and shall have nothing worthy of the name of current architecture, until the philosopher is united in such a man. To be less than this is to be the mere money-changer of old coins or a virtuoso; it may be, the curator of a museum of antiquities—the door-keeper to the Temple of Architectural Science. Archæological research, as proposed to be carried on and promoted by works of the class we are now contemplating, and by societies such as that of the "Bristol and West of England Architectural and Heraldic Society," with which this publication is connected, under its editor, Mr. T. H. Sealy, will lead to such a collection of facts concerning the old workings of the professors of the arts of design and construction, as to imbue the moderns with a clearer sense of the way of emulating or, if you please, imitating them. We want the key to the great secret of intelligence that lit up the minds of these giants, which, when possessed of, we may, without irreverence, assume to enter upon the vocation of duty which they so fitly and worthily discharged. That key must be "forged" out of the half-rusted and too long neglected fragments which the great storehouse of archæology contains; they yield the best and soundest metal, and the gatherings of this magazine are valuable and most welcome. We are most glad of an opportunity of noting their receipt and of treating our readers to a sample both of a descriptive and an illustrative character.

There is an excellent article on Mural Tablets in Churches, containing a good deal of sound criticism; but what is said of the accident of circumstances, distinguishing our times from those which have preceded us, and generating in them totally different characteristics and requirements from those resulting from the present, is applicable, we contend, alike to style in art as to modes and fashions. Whether in memorial structures and erections, or in temples themselves, the Christian religion, under one set of circumstances, gave one character to the things under its influence, while, in another set of circumstances, it will give another. The purest sense of Catholic truth did not, without the bungling of ages, produce a congruous system of art; therefore art has it in her power to take right lines or curves, vertical or horizontal lines, and so blend them together as to produce her harmonies; as we see in the Greek column and its multitudinous vertical lines or flutings; the Gothic church, and its long extended ridge, parapet, string-courses, base lines, and down to the foundation, horizontical or vertical, all come under the mastery of the trained judgment. Art is of no religion. Religion is tied to no art, no more than beautiful nature. The richest landscape, the most fertile territory, have been enjoyed by the veriest heathens. The sun of nature shone luxuriantly upon them, and darkness and sterility have accompanied the truth. The sun of art alike shines, without favour to class or sect, and that creed stultifies itself that asserts an indissoluble marriage with, or dependence on, any style in art. Catholic truth takes cognizance of all perfect things, mental, manual, or mechanical; and even architects must make themselves acquainted with the living language of art as well as the dead; they must study chemical, mechanical, and natural science, as well as antiquarian lore; and what is being done for them, let us ask, to impregnate their minds with a knowledge of that vital element of art which these former can alone supply? But we are running from archæology into architecture, and, like too many reviewers, writing an essay of our own instead of introducing the reader to our new acquaintance.

Next to the article on mural tablets is "a chapter on Church Building," very much to our liking. It has been called forth by a tract under this title, by Mr. George Godwin, whose energetic labours and well-displayed ability are familiar to many within our circle. He deserves thanks, even if it were for no more than this tract and the observations which it has elicited in the Bristol Magazine.

Bristol and the district of which it is so important a centre are rich in materials for writing

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